

Antilogophoricity in Gizey (Chadic)

Abstract

This paper discusses antilogophoricity in Gizey. Antilogophoricity (Yashima, 2015) occurs when specialized pronouns signal disjoint reference in quotative contexts.

Gizey uses two sets of third person pronouns. The first set includes *nàm* ‘3sm’, *nàʔ* ‘3sf’, and *sí* ‘3pl’, which have full distribution. In quotative constructions (1), they signal co-referentiality with the subjects of speech introducing clauses (Deutscher, 2011).

(1)

nàm=ā *nàm* mìn dī
3SM=QUOT1 3SM love.IPFV NEG
‘He₁ says he₁ does not want.’

The second set includes *mì* ‘3sm’, *tì* ‘3sf’, and *àsí* ‘3pl’, which have limited distribution. In quotative constructions, *mì* ‘3sm’, *tì* ‘3sf’, and *àsí* ‘3pl’ must be interpreted as having disjoint reference from the logophoric centre, *viz.*, the subject of the speech introducing clause ((2)-(3)).

(2)

nàm lā *mī* gùz=ūm gù gààgē
3SM QUOT2 3SM sell.IPFV=3SM REV how much
‘He₁ asked how much he₂ sells it?’

(3)

nàm lā *tì* mùs gàngá
3SM QUOT2 3SF sit.IMPV down
‘He₁ says she₂ should sit down’

While pronouns *mì* ‘3sm’, *tì* ‘3sf’, and *àsí* ‘3pl’ occur elsewhere in Masa (Chadic < Afroasiatic), they seem to have developed antilogophoric use only in Gizey. In this paper, I provide evidence for this antilogophoric use and discuss restrictions on the occurrence of *mì* ‘3sm’, *tì* ‘3sf’, and *àsí* ‘3pl’ in contexts where they overlap with the *nàm* ‘3sm’, *nàʔ* ‘3sf’, and *sí* ‘3pl’ set.

References

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